

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 721.]

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[Vol. XII.]

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European Intelligence.

England.

LONDON, April 28.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
Monday, April 23, 1860.

"Downing-street, April 23, 1860.

"A dispatch of which the following is an extract, has been received from the right. hon. Lord Minto, his majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Vienna, by the right. hon. lord Grenville, his majesty's secretary of state for the foreign department.

Vienna, April 23, 1860.

My Lord,

"I have the satisfaction to acquaint your lordship that the campaign has opened in Italy by an important success on the side of the Austrians. On the 6th instant general Melas attacked the federal posts occupied by the French to the northward and westward of Savona, and Vado, and drove them from the positions of Torre della Buona, Mont Notte, and several others: some of these posts were strongly entrenched, and some of them defended by three thousand men; but they were carried by the courage and conduct of the Austrian troops, who appear to have acquired much honor on this day.

"The enemy retired with precipitation on Vado and Savona, leaving their cannon and about 300 prisoners, among whom is a chief de brigade and several officers of distinction. In the night between the 6th and 7th the troops evacuated Vado, having destroyed the stores and spiked the cannon and retired by sea towards Nice. Their number is supposed to have been between 7 and 800.

"The Austrians took possession of Vado in the morning and found 17 pieces of heavy artillery.—Gen. Melas immediately invested Savona."

It is stated in letters from Hamburg, that the emperor Paul has publicly announced that he has withdrawn from the coalition.

April 30.

The king of Prussia, it is reported is now forming a league in the north of Germany, the object of which is to place obstacles in the way of the aggrandizement of his neighbors. It is said that Sweden, and Denmark seem disposed to enter into it, and that one of the first successes obtained by it was the recall of the Russian forces from the theatre of the continental war.

The cause of the displeasure of the emperor Paul is said to have arisen originally from the refusal of allowing him to take possession of Malta.

May 3.

The king of Prussia, it is reported is now forming a league in the north of Germany, the object of which is to place obstacles in the way of the aggrandizement of his neighbors. It is said that Sweden and Denmark seem disposed to enter into it, and that one of the first successes obtained by it was the recall of the Russian forces from the theatre of continental war.

The chief consul was expected at Dijon about the 30th of April. His guard was to be at Dijon on the 27th, and preparations were making to get his palace in readiness by that day.

The march of a Spanish army towards Portugal is unfounded.

It is stated in letters from Hamburg that the emperor Paul has publicly announced he has withdrawn from the coalition.

We received this morning the Paris papers of the 29th of April, one day later than those which arrived the day before yesterday. It appears by a private letter from Straßburg, dated the 25th, that the French have crossed the Rhine, and that a battle had taken place. "The armies," says the letter, "have been engaged ever since five in the morning.—It is now nine o'clock, and the advantage begins to be on our side. It was our centre that made the attack." It seems rather extraordinary, as that there is a telegraphic line from Straßburg to Paris, no intelligence has been communicated of a later date than those of the 25th of April.

One of the Paris papers asserts, on the authority of accounts from Germany, that general Hohenzollern has taken the Bochetta, after forming six lines of entrenchments with dreadful slaughter. Should this prove true Genoa must fall instantly.

The army of the reserve is rapidly increasing in strength. It was on the 24th of last month about 70,000 strong and fresh troops were expected to arrive. A part of the army is in motion.—Two divisions have filed off towards Geneva.

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Extract of a letter from our correspondent at Plymouth, dated Wednesday evening last.

"The Louisa armed brig arrived this morning from the Straits, with dispatches from Admiral Duckworth, which contain an account that he had fallen in with a Spanish convoy from Cartagena to Lima, consisting of three frigates and 14 sail of merchantmen, having on board 150 tons of quicksilver and other goods, and that he had the good fortune to capture 2 of the frigates and 11 sail of the convoy, all of which were safe arrived in port.

May 5.

We received this morning, by express, the Paris journals of the 29th ult. In the *Journal des Debats* we find an official article dated Florence, April 12.

This contains the important intelligence that the Pass of the Bochetta, termed "the key of Genoa," and which has hitherto been deemed impregnable, has been taken by the Austrians under count Hohenzollern, on the 6th ult. by assault.

They had to force no less than six lines of entrenchments, which they did in despite of the most obstinate and desperate resistance. The French army under General Massena is by this achievement, completely enveloped, and pressed in every direction. On the north there is now no strong place to impede the advances of Count Hohenzollern: on the east is General Ott's division aided by the insurgents of Fontana Buona; on the west is General Melas, on the Heights Savona, with an army consisting originally of 40,000 men; and to the south, in the Gulf of Genoa, is the squadron of Lord Keith, who according to letters from Leghorn of the 4th ult. failed from thence on board the Audacious of 74 guns, for the express purpose of co-operating with the movements of the Austrians in the Genoese territory. The army of Massena, which is thus hemmed in on every side, is said to consist of about 15,000. If the desperate attempt which the French generals promised for the 21st ult. should not succeed, and its success is beyond all probability, there can be little doubt but that the whole of this army will be compelled to a speedy surrender.

In the official account above mentioned, it is said that Gen. Melas "had entered in part to Savona." By this we presume is meant that he was master of so much of the place as was not under the immediate fire of the citadel.

Letters from Straßburg of the 23d, say, "that the army of the Rhine was actually engaged, that the action commenced at five o'clock in the morning, and at nine o'clock the advantage began to turn on the side of the French. This intelligence, though thus circumstantially given, we totally disbelieve. If any action had taken place on the Rhine near Keil on the 23th it is not possible that the result should be known at Paris on the 28th and particularly as there is a telegraphic communication between the capital and Straßburg. Our readers will recollect that the same intelligence was given in the Paris papers of the 27th and nearly in the same terms. In these cases we can only suppose the fact to be that a partial cannonade has been interpreted at some distance into a general action.

France.

PARIS, 9th Floreal—April 29.

The gazettes of Tyrol and upper Suabia say that on the 8th the imperial troops got possession of Savona and Vado; that at that time general Massena was at Ge-

noa, and consequently cut off from the rest of his army which had fallen back on Albenga, so that the French troops who were at Genoa, Gavi, Bochetta, and the Riviera di Lavanti, were blockaded by sea and land. The foreign gazettes ground the news upon no official report. It is difficult to believe that general Massena was cut off and separated from his army on the 8th, since, by the official reports to the consuls, that general on the 9th and 10th attacked the enemy at Saffello and Albisola; that on the 11th he repulsed them, taking near 6,000 prisoners; and that on the 13th, 14th, and 15th, he was occupied in pursuing the career of his success.

It is said that two vessels sent by a house at Marseilles with provision for the French at Malta, have reached their place of destination. The French have abandoned the suburbs of the town to retire into the forts, and have embarked on board the Guillaume Tell all the sick in order to diminish the consumption of provisions. The place is in a condition to hold out for several months, even should it not be re-victualled.

J. J. Ayme has been restored to all the rights of a French citizen, and is no longer under the superintendence of the police.

Letters from Turin state, that the duke of Aosta, the king of Sardinia's brother, will take the command of the Piedmontese troops who act with the Austrians.

The conservative senate has appointed Simeon, Perreau and Beaumont, to the three vacant places in the tribunate.

Two letters from the count de la Saulay formerly a general in the service of France have been intercepted: one was addressed to a lady, and the other to M. de Sartine, formerly lieutenant of police, and now at Tarragone.—In these letters he announces, that the Russians are retiring from the coalition; that there is no more hope for the monarchy; that the Bonapartes are dispersed one at Mittau, his brother at London, the duke d'Anguleme at Mittau the duke de Berry at Naples, the Prince of Conde at Grodno, and his son at London.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Florence, April 11.

The following official Bulletin has just been published here:

"A courier from field marshal count Hohenzollern, arrived this moment brings the pleasing intelligence that the Bochetta was taken on the 6th of April by assault. Six rows of works, which appeared impregnable, were seized by our troops with a heroic valour, notwithstanding the most obstinate resistance on the part of the enemy. The main body of the army has besides taken possession of the fort of Vado, and has partly entered Savona. The loss the enemy has sustained is much more considerable than ours. The French are surrounded, and defend themselves with desperation.—The details will be immediately published.

"Marquis SOMMARIVA,
Maj. Gen."

Florence, April 11, 5 in the evening.

ARMY OF THE RHINE.

Letters from Straßburg, under date the 9th Floreal, April 25, contain the following intelligence: "The armies have been engaged since six o'clock in the morning. It is now nine, and the advantage begins to be apparently on our side. The attack was made by our centre."

April 27.

The minister of general police has addressed a circular letter to the prefects of the departments, exhorting them to superintend the emigrants who may make attempts to return to France. They are desired to enforce the execution of the laws against emigration in the strictest manner; and he concludes with observing, that the most inflexible justice with respect to the emigrants can alone consolidate the public.

Two vessels laden with provisions have entered the port of Malta. The French abandoned the environs, and withdrew into the forts. It is in a condition to hold out for some months longer.

BRUSSELS, April 17.

Letters from Paris which may be considered as authentic, speak in the fol-

lowing manner:—It is certain that negotiations between Government and the Emperor of Germany are purified with activity. Belgium is the only obstacle to peace. England and Austria are so determined on that point, that it is thought they will not recede from it.

DIJON, April 24.

ARMY OF RESERVE.

General Carnot, brother to the minister of war, lets out tomorrow for Paris with important communications to the government. The general in chief, Berthier, requested him to defer his departure for one day, on account of dispatches, not less important, perhaps which he might have to send to the first consul.

We expect every moment at head quarters news from the Rhine, where hostilities must have commenced. Gen. Berthier has left one of his aide-de-camp with the army, who is to bring him an account of events, which cannot but be fortunate, when we consider the number, valor, disposition and situation of the army of the Rhine.

The army of reserve was on the 29th Germinal (April 19) composed already of 54,000 men; it has since been increased by the 59th of the line, two battalions of the 9th light, and 22nd cavalry, the 58th of the line, the 44th, and very numerous detachments of conscripts, so that it is not now less than from 70 to 72,000 men. Conscripts are sent in great numbers to Chalons on the Soane, to which the right wing extends, and to Mentz.

This army begins to move. The division of Gen. Wartin is filing off towards Geneva; several corps are already on their march. The division of General Loison has orders to follow the same route immediately. A part of the administration of subsistence, butchers and bakers are going to the Leman.

All the troops that have arrived within these few days have come by forced marches.—They marched twelve and thirteen post-leagues in a day.

Although two divisions of the army are on their march, the arrival of the chief consul is not less certain, the internal decorations of his palace are carried on, and some alterations have been made to increase the embellishment. Can it be supposed that these preparations are for nothing, or only for a single moment? the arrival of the chief consul is announced for this decade.

To the troops who are filing off towards Geneva, articles for the field, with which the magazines are abundantly supplied are delivered. A great quantity of clothing, is also delivered.

The consular guard is to arrive on the 27th—it consists of 13 officers and 707 non-commissioned officers and privates.

It is to be followed by 120 horses of artillery and 353 horses of equipment. The chief consul's horses will arrive on the same day.

It is announced that from the present period to the 4th of May, fresh troops will arrive, among whom are the second division of the 13th demi-brigade; the 20th cavalry; 2000 men of the 30th, & detachments of the 3d cavalry, the 19th dragons, the 24th light demi-brigade, the 96th and 43d. The latter detachments arrived on the 4th.

Forty generals are in this town. Couriers set off every instant from head-quarters, and others arrive from different points from Geneva, the Rhine and Paris. Nothing transpires relative to their contents.

A considerable convoy of firelocks was sent yesterday evening to Besancon. All the generals here have given at the consular palace a brilliant fete to the general in chief Berthier. Several ladies in the town were invited as well as the wives of the superior officers. The entertainment was extremely magnificent.

American Intelligence.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

We have the satisfaction to state, that the president has attended to the accounts which we have published, and that he has thought it his duty to go in person to the office of the treasury, and direct enquiries to be made and statements to be made out of various accounts.

Among others we learn, that Mr. Pick-
 ing's have been particularly attended to.
 On this occasion we shall think it our
 duty to suspend the publication of any
 further of Mr. Pickering's accounts than
 we have already done, until we see whether
 the statements now making out, are correct
 or deceptions—we shall however recapitu-
 late the balances which appear upon Mr.
 Nourse's files to be due of Mr. Pickering,
 upon the accounts and at the dates which
 we have published yesterday.

RECAPITULATION.

	Dolls.	Cts.
No. I. <i>British treaty Fund</i> —The first warrant un- der this fund is dated 27 May, 1776, the last Oc- tober 12, 1798, of the warrants and expendi- tures since there is no account, this account was so far settled on the 11th of January 1800, the balance then unaccount- ed for	32,828	96
No. II. <i>On the Contingent Fund</i> —the amount drawn being only so much as was issued from the treasury between the 16th March, 1795 and October 3, 1796, inclu- sive, which account was settled the 29th of March last.	10,386	7
No. III. <i>Spanish Treaty</i> — The first warrant is dated 31st January 1797 the last, 10 April, 1799 —and the account was also settled on the 11th of January 1800, only the balance unaccounted for	56,965	61
[This account is very re- markable as it appears that only 11,793 dollars 50 cents were accounted for on the 1st of Janu- ary last, when the enor- mous sum of 68,764 dol- lars had been issued. It is also deserving of re- mark that two sums of ten thousand dollars were issued in March and Ap- ril, 1799. When did Dr. Stevens sail for St. Domingo?		
No. IV. <i>Prize Causes</i> — The warrants for this account are dated be- tween the 26th May, 1798, and 12 February 1800, according to the files the account was settled on the 11th Jan- uary, 1800, but there are credits given on the 15th January, and 12th February following, but their amount is fairly credited—the balance unaccounted for is	54,000	76
No. V. <i>Barbary Powers</i> — This account in amount and importance deserves more consideration than all the rest. The first warrant was issued on the 31st December 1796 and successively down to the 20th September, 1798, amounting to the sum of	324,799	86
This amount was settled on the 11th of January, 1800, at the treasury as appears by Mr. Nourse's files and there had been then accounted for as ex- pended only	27,063	12
Balance due	297,736	74
[Monies issued between 1st of October, 1798, and the 17th April, 1800, are not listed in the ac- count on the 13th of Ap- ril, 1800. Notwith- standing the above bal- ance was unaccounted for, Mr. Pickering drew by a warrant, No. 9612	50,000	
Making a balance unac- counted for of	347,736	74
Making altogether the e- normous sum of	501,918	14
These sums the editor has compared with the offi- cial files in the presence of three witnesses; if there is any error in them it rests with the officers of the treasury.		

ANOTHER GROSS ERROR CORRECTED.

	Dolls.	Cts.
In the statement of Mr. Pickering's account of receipts and disburse- ments, under the head of <i>Barbary Powers</i> in Saturday's Aurora. The credit was fairly stated at	27,063	12
But the balance was stated by the omission of a sin- gle figure, 300,000 dol- lars less than it appears on the files of the regis- ter of the treasury, it should stand instead of the sum of 47,736 74— the true balance unac- counted for	347,736	74
Making the whole sum re- ceived	374,799	86
From the <i>American Daily Advertiser</i> . Mr. GLAYPOOLER, I am compelled by the considerations of justice and personal attachment to Col. Pickering to declare, that the recent publications in the Aurora, respecting his pecuniary transactions while Secretary of State, are unfounded. The accounts of the Department, while it was conducted by Colonel Pickering, have been exhibited at the Treasury, and it is expected that they will be finally set- tled soon after the offices are opened at Washington. It appears from these ac- counts, that a balance of about 500 dol- lars remained in his hands when he re- tired from office; this sum was deposited in the Bank of the United States, and has this day been returned to the Treasury. The balances to which the publica- tions in the Aurora refer, are the aggre- gate amounts of sums, which have been re- mitted to public agents chiefly residing in foreign countries;—the payments made by the late Secretary of State are supported by regular vouchers, and al- though in many instances they constitute charges against individuals in the books of that department; they will exonerate the Secretary from pecuniary re- sponsibility. The nature of the public service re- quires that monies should be entrusted to agents on account, and the practice has been common in every department, since the first establishment of the government. OLIVER WOLCOTT. Treasury Department, June 23d, 1800.		
TO THE EDITOR.		
Sir, I have read with much surprize the letter of Mr. Wolcott, published in Clay- pool's paper of this morning, individually, you have cause for exultation by the force it gives to the facts you have bro't forward, but I cannot congratulate the public on the confirmation it affords to the suspicions already gone abroad. I do not wonder that Mr. Wolcott should kindly sympathize with Mr. Pick- ering. I am not surprised at this fellow- feeling between them—not that they find it necessary to say something in reply to accusations so formidable; but I wonder they have not contrived a better de- fence, and that Mr. Wolcott should ven- ture in the very first paragraph of his let- ter to state boldly to the public what he knows to be untrue. He says, the recent publications in the Aurora respecting Mr. Pickering's ac- counts, are unfounded. Mr. Wolcott knows that so far from being unfounded, they are not only founded upon, but are transcripts from the original accounts in his own department. Let Mr. Wolcott if he dare produce official transcripts of the originals, himself, and then, if he can the variance. Mr. Wolcott however in tender concern for Timothy Pickering daringly ventures to palpump on the public a flagrant untruth. This noble pair of friends (like Pyrales and Orestes) are so careful of each other, that they are care- less of themselves; and to give the falling reputation of Timothy, Oliver Wolcott boldly determines to sacrifice his own. “The accounts of the department “while it was conducted by col. Pick- “ing have been exhibited at the Treas- “ury.” Have they? All of them? Are the vouchers found that were lately required, and for want of which the accounts were returned to Mr. Pickering? Have they been exhibited, en masse, or in detail? If they have been exhibited, have they been examined? most probably not, for Mr. Wolcott assures that when exam- ined they will be “finally settled soon after the offices are opened at Washington!” Whenever they shall be finally settled, the public will be in no small degree in- debted for that event to the AURORA.		

By *unfounded*, does Mr. Wolcott mean
false or *unfounded*? Does he mean (if he
 hath indeed any other meaning than to
 blind the eyes of the public by general
 denials and round assertions) that the
 Balances stated in the Aurora as unac-
 counted for by Mr. Pickering on the days
 in that paper mentioned, are not the same
 unaccounted balances at the same time
 which appear against Mr. Pickering in the
 original books of account in Mr. Wol-
 cott's own department? Will Mr. Wol-
 cott assert this? If he does, he asserts a
*falsehood and he is challenged to produce
 to the public the accounts themselves.*
 If there be error in the statements of
 the Aurora, how easily was it for Mr. Wol-
 cott to show it, who has the paramount
 controul over the treasury department!
 The Editor of the Aurora it seems can
 take this trouble for the sake of the pub-
 lic, but Oliver Wolcott and Timothy
 Pickering will neither take it for the pub-
 lic or themselves!! How admirably
 this dignified reserve becomes them!
 What a noble spirit of contradiction on
 behalf of his friend Timothy, Wolcott
 has exhibited! He contradicts not only
 the Editor of the Aurora, but himself; &
 daringly stands forward to the world to
 say, that the transcripts of the accounts of
 his own DEPARTMENT, upon which the evi-
 dence of public expenditure is ultimately to
 rest, are UNFOUNDED!!
 But they are only unfounded in the first
 paragraph of this most original epistle:
 for strange to say, they appear in the
 third paragraph to be perfectly well found-
 ed!! “The balances (says Mr. Wolcott)
 to which the publications in the Aurora
 refer, are the aggregate amount of
 sums which have been remitted to minis-
 ters and other public agents, chiefly re-
 siding in foreign countries.” Indeed!
 Mr. Wolcott! So then these balances—
 these statements in the Aurora, are actu-
 ally founded upon the accounts in your
 department! How difficult it is for those
 who seek to conceal the truth to preserve
 consistency! Mr. Wolcott I fear has un-
 dertaken a task which requires a much
 better memory than he seems to possess.
 But I apprehend that you Mr. Editor,
 could never have supposed, or have meant
 to insinuate to the public that Mr. Pick-
 ering had embezzled, or was unable to pay
 the sum of 501,000 dollars, appearing
 against him; on the contrary, I apprehend
 that the accounts and statements you
 have brought forward tend to prove
 that he has made, or might have made
 an enormous fortune from his
 office and his agencies, after fully paying
 up all the balances that the treasury ac-
 counts exhibit.
 The complaints which the public have
 a right to make from the documents you
 have brought before them are,
 1st. That Mr. Pickering having the li-
 berty of drawing for hundreds of thou-
 sands of dollars at his discretion, and be-
 fore there is an absolute want of them,
 may thus borrow from the public, for 6
 or 12 months together enormous sums;
 and speculate with them to a profit of
 eight per cent to himself, while the public
 is at the same time borrowing money at
 that enormous interest.
 For instance, the 8 per cent loan occa-
 sioned a great deal of speculation and
 stock jobbing: a hundred thousand dol-
 lars borrowed from the public coffers at
 that time, would have afforded a profit
 that might have furnished the little par-
 lour of Mr. Pickering's cottage in Luz-
 zerne, very snugly. What Mr. Pickering
 might have done under this conveni-
 ent perquisite of discretionary draughts,
 other officers might have done also: &
 the public may have borrowed at 8 per cent
 their own money from their own servants!
 Whenever Mr. Pickering will furnish
 a statement of the comparative dates and
 the sums of his draughts on the Treasury
 and his payments for public services, we
 shall know whether Mr. Pickering is so
 poor a man as he pretends to be: for
 100,000 dollars drawn in January may be
 paid in December.
 2nd. The public have a right to com-
 plain that Mr. Pickering, who has under-
 taken the arduous office of Secretary of
 State, should also be permitted to mo-
 nopolize so many agencies. They are
 duties, if not inconsistent yet accumulated
 with the most bare faced impropriety. Are
 these agencies performed for nothing?
 Would not the perquisites of two per
 cent furnish the poor man's table with
 whisky in the back country?
 3d. The public have a right to com-
 plain, that the officers of the government
 are ever permitted to draw on the treas-
 ury in favour of themselves at all. Why
 cannot they draw in favour of the per-
 sons to whom they pay the money, at the
 time they pay it? Does a merchant keep
 10 or 12000 dollars in his desk to pay lit-
 tle accounts, while he has his bank to
 draw upon?

4th. The public have a right to com-
 plain that these treasury accounts appear
 to tell one thing, when Mr. Wolcott the
 Treasurer, declares they mean nothing
 like it. Is this the way of keeping the
 accounts of the public? Yes it is—if the
 public are to be kept in the dark.
 5th. The public have a right to com-
 plain that these accounts are not more
 regularly, more frequently, and more ful-
 ly made up and submitted to the public &
 that there is not some easy method of
 checking the vouchers, without depending
 entirely on Mr. Nourse and Mr. Steele!
 The public have a right to complain,
 that any taxes are laid upon them, or any
 loans are made at eight per cent, till these
 unaccounted for millions are satisfactorily
 accounted for: not by Mr. Wolcott con-
 tradicting the statements of his own de-
 partment—not by accounts, holding out
 to the public one meaning, and concealing
 another—not by accounts partially
 exhibited without correspondent vouchers—
 not by general assertions unaccom-
 panied by proofs and contradicted by the
 asserter himself—but by fair, full and in-
 telligible statements; which the public
 may be enabled to understand, and in
 whose authenticity they can confide.
 It is the duty of Mr. Wolcott, as a
 citizen, and by a solemn oath to produce
 them: he is paid and well paid for taking
 care, that they shall be forthcoming—if
 he means to remove the doubts that now
 haunt the public mind, he will produce
 such accounts: and, until he does, suspi-
 cion will whisper, that
 “There is something rotten in the City of Den-
 mark.”
 A CITIZEN.
 Lexington, July 17.
 A LAW CASE.
 A non-resident has a claim on a cer-
 tain tract of land, he enters a caveat in
 the Federal court, against the plat of
 B. a resident and recovers judgment—B.
 the resident, enters his caveat against A's
 plat in the State court, and recovers judg-
 ment. C, is in possession of the land, whose
 claim is confessedly inferior to that of A,
 or B, or perhaps C, has no legal claim at
 all.
 Quere. Will not C, hold this land for-
 ever? or what measure can be taken to
 oust him!
 A letter from St. Bartholomew's, dat-
 ed 31st May, (received at Wilmington)
 says,
 “Ship Ariel, with a valuable cargo,
 from the East-Indies, has been taken by
 two French privateers, and carried into
 Guadeloupe. She is said to have had on
 board 100,000 pieces of Nankeens, and
 500 chests of tea, besides other articles.
 (Star,
 The emperor of Germany has pledged
 himself to reimburse the king of Sardinia
 in his dominions, possessed by him before
 the war. A treaty to that effect has late-
 ly been concluded between the two mo-
 narchs. Had this been done sooner, it is
 possible there would have been a more ef-
 fectual co-operation among the allied
 powers than we have witnessed.

CHEAP GOODS.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER,
 HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are
 now opening, at their store on Main Street,
 Lexington, a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
 MERCHANDIZE,
 consisting of
 Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Wines,
 Groceries, Tin, Glass, China & Queens-
 Ware, Bar Iron, Steel, Nails of all si-
 zes, &c. &c.
 Which they are determined to sell on the very low
 terms for CASH in HAND, but no credit can
 possibly be given.
 N. B. Also for sale a quantity of Salt & Coal Fire,
 1200. Lexington, July 1800.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT in virtue of an act intitled an
 act to reduce into one the several acts to as-
 certain the boundaries of land and for other purposes,
 I shall attend with commissioners appointed by the
 county court of Harrison county, on Thursday the
 21st of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on
 the middle fork of Raven creek, where the old
 trace leading from Georgetown to Cincinnati crosses
 the said middle fork of Raven creek, and from
 there to proceed to a tree marked C, I, beginning to
 two acres of 2000 acres each made in the name of
 Edmund Woolbridge, then and there to take the de-
 positions of sundry witnesses to perpetuate testimony
 in order to establish the beginning of the said entries,
 in the name of Edmund Woolbridge, for 2000 acres
 each, and to do such other acts as shall be deemed
 necessary and agreeable to law.
 Andrew Hampton.
 10th July, 1800.
 WINCHESTER'S DIALOGUES ON
 UNIVERSAL RESTORATION
 For sale at this office, price 3s.

TO BE SOLD

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON the 11th day of August next, the plantation formerly belonging to Charles Smith (dec.) and since the property of Harmonus Alkin (dec.) of which tract contains about 125 acres, of which about 123 are cleared, and in good repair, with an excellent mill, also a large frame dwelling house, and other convenient out-buildings—good, and a very large apple and peach orchard, that have been long and well cultivated, and in excellent condition. The above will be sold for three equal annual payments—one third within twelve months from the day of sale—the second within two years, and the third within three years from the day of sale, with an approved security will be required of the purchaser.

At the same time and place will be sold a number of good horses; a large flock of cattle, sheep and hogs; a wagon and gear; all the household and kitchen furniture; all the farming utensils, and three or four hundred bushels of wheat, in the stacks. The above property will be sold on twelve months credit, for all sums above twenty dollars (the purchase giving bond and approved security) and all under that sum ready money will be required. The sale to begin at ten o'clock, and continue till the whole is sold.

William Alkin, }
William Clarkson, }
Bourbon County, 15th July, 1820. } 2t

HEIRLY forewarn all persons from taking an affidavit of a bond of sale according to William T. Taylor, of Fayette county, State of Kentucky, for the sum of \$100, dated the 16th day of May, 1817, and will become due the 1st day of October next, the above bond was given in part for two tracts of land which I bought of said Taylor, which cannot be found. I am therefore determined not to pay any part of said bond, until he has the boundaries of said lands ascertained.

Joseph Ruffier, }
Knoxhwa, 19th June, 1820. } 3w

NOTICE.

THAT commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery, will meet on the eleventh day of August next, five miles North East of Lubalburg, at a lick called Plumlick in said county, in order to take the depositions of witnesses to establish the calls in an entry of 1500 hundred acres of land made in the name of George Smith, of three tracts of land, and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

And the said commissioners, at the same time and place, will also proceed to take the depositions of witnesses to establish the calls of an entry of 2000 acres (adjoining on the North the above entry of 1500 acres) on the waters of Slate, made in the name of James Minor, and will likewise do any other act which may be deemed necessary, agreeable to law.

FORTUNATUS COSSBY, attor.
in fact for George Smith and Minor's heirs.

July 16th 1820. HOP.

LOST.

SUPPOSED TO BE STOLEN.
OUT of my Kitchen in Main street Lexington, on Sunday evening the 31st July, (last) a silver Table Spoon, with an inverted handle, and the letter B engraved thereon. Whoever will bring said spoon to me, shall have a suitable reward for their trouble.

James Bliss
16th July, 1820.

NOTICE.

WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY,
A Young Negro Girl,
About the age of ten or twelve years. Enquire of the printer.
Lexington, July 16th, 1820.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

PETER F. ROBERT,
ON Main Street, next door to Mr. Patric McCallough, continues the
Manufacturing of Tobacco,
In its various branches, as good, and at as low a price as any in the State. A considerable allowance made to wholesale buyers. He wishes to engage as

AN APPRENTICE
to the above business, an ACTIVE LAD, about fourteen or fifteen years old—One from the country would be preferred.
Lexington, 16th July, 1820.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the hand water of Steel's run, one bay Mare, 9 or 10 years old, about 15 years old, 13 hands 2 inches high, branded on the shoulder and buttock C, has a Colt, appeared to be 101.

Levi Calvert, }
12th May, 1820. } 3wt

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Lincoln County, at Moore's old station, on Green River, a white mare, about 15 years old, 13 hands 2 inches high, branded on the near buttock I, appeared to be 101.

May, 14th 1820.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Lincoln County, near Ruff's mill, on Green River, a bay mare 6 years of age, 13 hands 2 inches high, with a large star in her forehead and three white feet, no brand perceptible, appeared to be 111.

ALSO a white horse, about 12 years old, 13 hands, 3 inches high, branded on the near shoulder S, had on about a 4 falling bell, appeared to be 105.

April 25th, 1820.

Lexington, July 14th, 1820.
At a meeting of the Union Company of the Kentucky

RESOLVED, That proofs will be received in this town, for the space of six weeks, by Cuthbert Banks, James Morrison, and B. Van Pradelle, or either of them, for the purpose of receiving testimony of a Person, Person, Sitting, and, and their appearance, and in good repair, either entire, or separately.

N. B. The company have an affirmation of NATHANIEL to be whole sale for which, apply to Mr. Van Pradelle.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

IN the post-office Lexington, which if not taken out within three months, will be returned to the general post-office, as dead letters.

George Adams, Jno. Anderson, Richard Anderson, care of col. Hart, Lexington; Robt. Alexander, esq. Wm. Alloway, Eliza Allen.

Cornelius Bogart, Jno. Breckenridge, esq. Walker Baylor, esq. 2; Wm. Boyd 2, one to the care of col. Nicholas, and one to the care of Mr. Hudson, mercht. Walter Beal, 2; Joseph Barnard, Abraham Bufert, Jno. Blackmore, 2; Wm. Bailey, Jno. Brown, care of G. Clark; Henry Burnum, Henry Buckner, Jno. Boyd, George Black, Jane Bradshaw, to be left at Jno. M'Nair's; George Brown, Georgetown; George & Robt. Balentine, care of Richd. Biddle; Wm. Brown, Jno. Bell.

George Clark, esq. Henry Cox, Jacob Colt, to be left at Geo. Anderson's; Jno. Clay, Francis Cannon, Peter Conventen, 2; Duncan Campbell, esq. Mr. Jas. Grutcher, Jefferson county; Jno. Carty, potter, care of Mr. Campbell, Saml. Carver, James Cord, 2, care of Robt. Campbell; Robt. Campbell, Robt. Campbell, Clark county, care of Wm. Buddith; Robert Cameron, 5, care of David Loughead, Thos. Carnel.

Rezin Darcey, Michael Dugan, Thomas Dickinson.

Jno. Eatis, Jno. Ewing, Thos. Elliott, esq.

Col. Jno. Finney, Joseph Fleming, Daniel Ferrill, care of Wm. Johnson; Wm. Fenwick, from Virginia; Francis Flournoy.

Charles Grimes, Jno. Grant, Eliza Gordon, James Gaugh, Joseph Griffith, Jno. Howard, care of Jno. Todd; John Hains, Boonborough; Jas. Hais, on the road to the Crab Orchard; David Humphreys, Jas. Harrison, at the Cove Spring; Peter Hall to the care of Messrs. Trotter and Scott; Martin Hawkins, Port William; Benjamin Harris; Jno. Hazlerig, Agnes Henderson, care of Alexander Smith; Eliphath Hixcox.

Jno. W. Johnson, esq. 2; Francis Johnson, 2, Versailles; Thos. January, Geo. Johnson, Burwell Jackson, Joseph James, Jno. Johnston, Jackson and Young, Jno. H. Jones, Scott county.

Francis Potyres or John Kobler, care of the Methodists; Giles Kelly, near Winters' Mills, in haite; Archibald Kinchid, 2, Versailles.

Fulton Linsey, care of Fulton Thompson; Benjamin Lloyd, 2, cooper; Joseph Linn, Jno. Lee, esq. Geo. Lewis, merchant; Whitehead Leonard, care of Jno. Harrison.

Hon. Humphrey Marshall, Archibald M'Ilvain, cabinet maker; Richard Mather, esq. Peter M'Arthur, Georgetown; Daniel Morris, care of Jonathan Wallace, Jno. R. M'Clean, care of Jno. Parker; Mr. James Morrison, Joseph Morgan, care of maj. M. Beinger, Peter Moore, Wm. Maynie, Jno. Morford, James Morford, Samuel Merredeth esq. Mr. M'amus, care of Jno. M'Nair; do. care of Mr. Scott; Jno. Moigs, 2.

Alexander P. Price, capt. Walter Preiton, Boons creek; rev. Jno. Price, Jefferson county; Robt. Plummer.

Jas. Rupefs, Jas. Rungit, Alpheus Ray, Edmud Rogers, David Reed. Jas. H. Stewart, 7; Alex. Stewart, hatter; capt. Robt. Saunders, Oliver Sutton, Geo. Scott, Boonborough; Jno. Steel, on near Grant's old station; Wm. Smith, Winchester; Jno. Scott, Woodford; Robt. B. Stubblefield, Jno. D. Scott, Jefferson county; Charles Smith, Harrison county; Nathaniel Sepples, Stephen Shelton, near Parkers mill; Willoughby Slaven, Boone county; Thos. Sloe, Wm. Southgate, esq. attorney, near Newton's; Wm. Scott, Boon's station; Francis Simpson, Jno. Simpson.

Wm. T. Taylor, Fulton Thompson, David Thompson, rev. David Thomas, Leonard Troutman, Thos. Turpin, care of Henry Clay; Sterling Turner, Madison county, care of col. Miller; James Taylor, Wm. Thompson, hatter.

Jno. Vernum, Georgetown.

Jno. Williams, Woodford county; Jno. Whiteheads, care of Mr. Trotter; David Walker, Logan county, care of Mr. Grammer; Jas. Whaley, Mathew Willson, Mr. Woodhuff, shoe-ware-house; Jas. Ware, Anderson Watkins.

James Young, care of capt. John Hunter, Georgetown.

Dr. Frederick Zerbin, care of Elijah Craig, esq.

ANDW. McALLA, AR. P. M.
July 14th, 1820.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Lincoln County, near the mouth of Knob creek, on Green River, a dark bay filly, 2 years old, 13 hands high, no brand, with a small white speck in her forehead, appeared to be 104.

May 26th, 1820.

George Neal.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Lincoln County, at the mouth of Knob creek, on Green River, a bay mare, about 14 hands high, 5 years old, branded on the near buttock B, a imp on her nose, appeared to be 91.

May 26th, 1820.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Mercer county, near the head waters of Harrods run, a black mare, about 5 years old, about four feet eleven inches high, has a small star in her forehead, appeared to be 91.

January 2d, 1820.

CLARKE COUNTY, to wit,
June, Court Quarter Sessions, 1820.
Stephen Kelly, complainant,
against
John Mitchell, defendant,
In Chancery.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law &c the ruler of this court it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the 15 day of next September term & answer the complainant's bill, or the same shall be taken pro confesso: That a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, one posted up at the door of the court house in Winchester, and one other published at the door of the stone meeting house on Howard's creek, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A Copy.

Micah Taul, D. C.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THE GENERAL INSTRUCTOR:

OR THE

Office, Duty & Authority,

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, SHERIFFS, CO-

RONERS & CONSTABLES,

IN THE

STATE OF KENTUCKY;

With precedents suited to every case that can possibly arise in either of those offices, under the laws now in force, with references to the laws out of which they do arise.

There will be given in this work, upwards of 200, Precedents; consisting of Forms of Attachments, Bonds in Special Cases, Bail, Challenges, Charges, Executions, Examinations, Informations, Inquests, Indictments, Judgments, Mitigations, Oaths, Records, Recognizances, Subpoenas, Warrants, &c. together with the Explanation of several Writs and Law Terms. To which will be added, Maxims & General Rules, Actions & Remedies.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be executed on a neat type, and good paper, and will extend to between 250 and 300 pages, and bound in boards.
II. It will be put to press as soon as possible, and the remainder of the copy, and will be finished within three months thereafter.
III. The price to subscribers will be two dollars: one half to be paid at the time of ordering, and the other half to be paid at the time of delivery of the work.
IV. Those who subscribe for twelve copies; or who shall procure twelve subscribers, and be accountable for the money, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

JOHN BRADFORD.

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

LONDON, May 1.

Yesterday we received by express, Paris Journals to the 27th ult. inclusive. The Monitor of that date contains the relation of the late battles in Italy, officially transmitted to the chief consul by the generals Souchet and Oudinot, from their respective head quarters at Melono and Pietra.

Seldom have official details been so fully and so well calculated to impress an opinion, thereverie of the true state of facts, which can be made out with assistance of a map, and the former accounts. Upon a hasty perusal, we find there has been a succession of engagements from the 6th to the 15th inclusive, in all of which the French have had the advantage, making 8000 prisoners.

But these letters, so flattering to the French, make no mention of the fall of Vado, nor do they acknowledge that Massena, and the greatest part of his army, are cut off from France, except by sea. Souchet, indeed finds himself "detached" from Massena, and more at hand to fend accounts to Paris; that is, he is cut off from Massena, and between the Austrians and France, while the Austrians are between Massena and France. It is not owned that Savona is besieged, but assurances are given that Savona and Genoa, "are provisioned." Why are we not also informed that Genoa & other forts are provisioned? Because they are not in immediate danger, Massena are told attacked the Austrians at Safello & Abilola on the 10th; the action lasted the whole day, and on the 11th he drove back the enemy. On the 10th he mult have been repulsed and purified, or how could he drive back the enemy on the 11th? As he made the attack he could not drive back his opponents without having been repulsed, since to drive back supposes a previous repulse.

On the 13th, 14th, and 15th, warm actions took place; all of which, according to Souchet's letter, terminated in favor of the French. This is false. The obvious object of those actions was to expel the Austrians from the heights of Savona, & to re-open the communication between Genoa and France. In this object Massena failed. Souchet is still more anxious to conceal his own misfortune than that of Massena. He never retreats but after a victory. He repulsed the Hungarian grenadiers with great loss from Mologno, but he does not say that he led the post; an event which must have taken place, since we find him claiming much merit for afterwards taking it. On the 10th, Clausel, under Souchet, "fought all day" near St. Jacques, but no result is mentioned, though the letter is dated the 10th. On the 12th says Souchet, "we fought all day," again he conceals the result. Would he not have boasted had it been in his favor.

Stripping these letters of mere boast, and putting out of consideration the number of killed, wounded, and prisoners on either side, the following appears to be the true state of facts: The Austrian general Melas attacked the whole French line on the 6th of April: but he made two principal efforts, the one on the east side of Genoa, along the sea coast, which failed, the French taking 2,500 men, and Baron D'Alpre, prisoners; the other across the mountains covering Savona, which succeeded. This last was by far the most important, and the former was probably only a diversion in his favor. No attack was made on the Bocchetta, as stated in the former French papers. At this time, the 6th ult. Massena had his head quarters at Genoa; but the command of that city, and its defence in Eastern Riviera, were especially entrusted to general Molitru. The heights of Savona, and the line of mountains, were defended by strong posts occupied by two divisions, the one under the command of general Soult, which threatened towards Genoa, and the other commanded by general Souchet, which threatened towards France. These divisions have appeared to have joined near Montenotte, on the Bormida, and it was by this way that Melas advanced on the 6th, driving in all the posts, defeating Soult's left wing and compelling his division to fall back towards the eastward; one part to protect the Bocchetta, and another to garrison and provide Savona against a siege, which Soult forewarn would take place, as he found himself unable to resist the progress of the Austrians. By this combined attack, Massena's attention was divided on the 6th; and as he went to the assistance of Molitru to the eastward of Genoa, Melas no doubt found an easier passage to the sea coast, than he might otherwise have experienced. Souchet's division was not engaged till the 7th. He was then driven from St. Jacques, next from Mologno; and having, finding a column of Austrians ascending the Tanaro, he reached Pieva, and threatened to surround him, he fell back Westward to the line of Borghetto; and the Austrians reached the sea coast, taking Vado investing Savona, and cutting off one half of the French army from the other. Massena, apprised now of his critical situation resolved on making a vigorous effort to re-establish his communication with Souchet and France, by recovering the heights of Savona. For this purpose he intrusted Souchet to attack the Austrians on his side on the 9th and 10th, while Massena attacked them at the same time on the other side. We find that Souchet retook Mologno, and was fighting briskly on the 11th and 12th.

We find also that on the 10th Massena attacked the Austrians at Abilola on the sea coast, and at Safello on the mountains; but we neither find that he raised the siege of Savona, or re-established his communications with Souchet. Massena continued the attack with great vigor on the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th; and though we are told of advantages and numbers of prisoners can perceive that he failed, the Austrian line remained unbroken. On the 21st another effort was to be made, which would decide the fate of one of the armies. Massena is an excellent general and may extricate himself from his critical situation, but his fate is at present very doubtful. The Telegraphic order for all the troops in march to move from France to Albenga by forced marches, shews the feeling of danger. The report in the former Paris Journals of the re-taking of Montenotte, and of the Austrians at Savona being cut off was unfounded. The assurance in Oudinot's letter, that "Savona is provisioned," sufficiently shews that the place was besieged when the last accounts came away. Oudinot must have gone from Massena to Souchet by sea; he could not pass it by land unless the Austrians were surrounded, a fact which would have been eagerly announced, if true. What essential service might not the British navy have rendered by blockading Genoa.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

ELEGIAC ODE.

WHEN the stroke of the woodman had ceased in the vale,
And the sweet Philomela had finished her song;
A eagle child of sorrow repeated his tale,
And sigh'd to the stream as it murmur'd along.

"I have seen the glad prospect which led me astray,
Change its lustre, and fade like the stars of the morn;

I have seen the meridian splendor to day,
But nights have succeeded and found me forlorn

"I have seen as I pass'd by, how the rofe blushing gay,
To the gleam of the morning its bosom display'd;
I returned; but its beauties had faded away,
And the pride of the morn e'er the evening was dead.

"I have seen, (oh how lovely!) the maid of the dale,
Flush'd with health and with beauty triumphantly tread;

But alas! neither beauty nor health could avail.
For all that was lovely, with Laura is dead.

"How delusive is hope! oh how transient the ray
Of the fun beam that glides o'er the terrestrial scene!
How short is the pleasure of man's brightest day,
And the blads of misfortune how piercingly keen

"How blank is the prospect, how gloomy the day,
Which is clouded with care, and o'er-shadow'd with woe,

How dreary, unfeeling and cheerless the way,
Which the children of sorrow must wander be-
low!

"Oh when shall the pilgrim arrive at his home,
And man to his parent in gladness return;
Oh! when shall our sorrows be left in the tomb,
And the wretched grog who with the wretched to mourn."

Thus nightly he sang, and the swains lov'd to hear,
For his accent was gentle and mild as the dew;
Till they dropp'd o'er his tale of misfortune a tear,
And shrunk from the world and the picture he drew.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

A few evenings since in a company of gentlemen and ladies, some doubts were suggested concerning the etymology of a word, which being removed by one present—a young fring of law observed, "Oh! have you studied Greek?"—yes fr replied the other—why then you have been as d—a fool as I have been, for I spent two years very foolishly in the study of the languages—pray (lays the etymologist) what Greek epithet did you read—"the last I read (replied the other) was *Lexicon*."

JUST RECEIVED

FROM PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE,
AND NOW OFFERING BY
JOHN A. SEITZ.

IN the frame house at the corner of Main and Mill streets, formerly occupied by Seitz & Lauman, and lately by Mr. John Jordan jun.

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods; Groceries; Hard, Glass, Queens & China Ware;
Also, a constant supply of
Salt, Castings, Nails, Bar-Iron, &c. &c.
Which will be sold cheap for CASH, or such COUNTRY PRODUCE as may occasionally find sale.
* * Those who have accounts with the late firm of SEITZ & LAUMAN, yet unsettled, are again fully cited to come forward and close them, as a delay may prove very injurious both to the debtor and creditor.
at
Lexington, June 3d, 1850.

GINSENG.

I WISH to purchase twenty thousand pounds of clean well dried Merchandise

GINSENG,

Either in small parcels or packed in good tight barrels, I would receive to persons who can procure considerable quantities to apply and contract for the same.

I have just received an addition to my assortment of Merchandise which will be sold at the most reduced prices, for cash, Ginseng, country Sugar, and Linen.

William West.
Lexington, 24th May, 1850.

GINSENG.

WANTED to purchase a few thousand pounds of clean, dry and well picked GINSENG.—Apply at the store of

John Jordan jun.,
Who has for sale several valuable tracts of LAND, in this State—also in the Territory North West of the Ohio.
at
Lexington, 3d February, 1850.

BLANK BOOKS,

Of any description, may be had at this Office on the shortest notice.

N. BURROWS.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he has removed from the brick house adjoining Mr. J. Jordan, and Messrs. S. & G. Trotter, to the brick house opposite the court house and next door above Mr. A. Parker—where he has in addition to his former assortment, **Hard, Groceries and Glass Ware**, also complete sets of **China Tea Ware**.

N. B. Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as I shall shortly start for Philadelphia.
Lexington, 10th May, 1850.

ALEXANDER PARKER,

HAS just imported from Philadelphia, and opened at his store in Lexington, opposite the court house, a LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Queens, China and Glass Ware,

Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH.

Lexington, April 1st, 1850.
N. B. In the above assortment, there are the best of Sherry, Port, and Teneffs Wines, the best of Lime Juice, Spirits and Brandy, likewise Bottling Choice, Silks and Mulberry dresses, Hilling Hoes, and all Nails addressed, sickles, English and Dutch Red Wood, Paints and Glue, sheet Tin in boxes, Sheet Copper, and Tub-nail Irons.

JOHN CLAY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OFFERING, A HANDSOME
MERCHANDIZE,

IN the house formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Harris, opposite Messrs. Samuel and George Trotter's, which he will sell on low terms for Cash or Country Produce, viz: Tobacco, Hemp, and Good Clean Wheat, delivered at any of the merchant mills in this county or in Woodford. He will purchase **BEEH-WAX & TALLOW**, for which he will give one half Cash.
Lexington, December 3d, 1799.

JOHN SOMERVILLE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed to Nashville, where he has commenced

TAVERN-KEEPING,

In the houses formerly occupied by Maj. Lewis and lately by Joseph Coleman Esq. Those who will please to call on him may depend upon receiving the best entertainment the situation of the court, and market will allow.
Nashville, April 29, 1850.

LANDS TO SELL

At a Reasonable Price, viz:
1836 2 3 acres, in Montgomery county, bounded on the south by Red river, on the north by Beaver creek, and a stretch of glaze, the tract includes a whole Indian creek and its branches which also many fairs for miles, it is well timbered and watered with a great number of acorn falling springs besides Indian creek, it is also very fertile and for cultivation tho' broken, it is intermixed with fine bottom, with a little trouble and a small expense will produce profits out of cultivation may be got in some part of the tract. The title is in dispute.
11648 1 3 acres, on the north side of the North fork of Kentucky river about 8 miles above the mouth, running up the river with the meanders there of 1200 poles, when run to a straight line, it will be a pretty level and rich. The title is in dispute.
2367 1 8 acres, on the waters of the North fork of Rock-Castle river, Madison county.
320 acres, a narrow tract on White Oak running opposite the mouth of Hickman creek, the road to Danville crosses the tract N. E. S. W. about 2 1/2 of a mile, it is of a very early entry
418 acres, military land on the bank of Cumberland river joining the town of Clarksville well watered and timbered.
46 town lots and out lots in the field town of Cincinnati.
6000 acres, of land in several small tracts referred by the State of Virginia, and confirmed by two acts of Congress, lying on the bank of the river Kanawha, near the town of the same name, territory N. W. of the Ohio.
320 acres, military land in the Illinois grant N. W. of the Ohio, 918 poles from the river and opposite 18 miles inland which has about 25 miles above Louisville, the tract is not far from a flourishing settlement in the grant.

N. B. Groceries, Produce, Merchandize, Letts & Houses in Lexington, Paris or Danville will be taken in part a good plantation between Lexington and Mount Sterling will command a probable bargain for the purchaser of a considerable quantity of land hands. For further information apply to
P. D. Roberts,
High street Lexington.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to fill six or seven likely young NE. him at his farm four miles from Lexington, on Strode's road.

11th May, 1850.

Thos. Hart jun.

THE subscriber will purchase all the Mole-fins that may be brought to him before the first day of November next provided they are managed a greedily to the following directions. The skin to be split down the belly, and taken off as clear of flesh and blood as possible. The sides of the fins to be pierced with a number of small holes, through which two small stiff sticks are to be pushed, and another from the nose to the tail—after this three crochets are to be put in, as to stretch it as much as possible without tearing; when thus done should be somewhat longer from head to tail than from side to side.
John Lowrey.
27th June 1850.

FOR SALE,

FIVE HUNDRED acres of land on the waters of Slate, or Lulubgrad, in Clarke county.
Also 295 acres near the above.
400 acres on Green river, about 16 miles from Lincoln court house.
About 300 acres Big Brush creek, Greene county.
About 100 acres of land on the road from Star roadhouse, to Frankfort, near Grays Horse Mill. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Jefferson county.
Samuel M. Dowell.
April 9th, 1799.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ANAWAY on the sixteenth instant, from the subscriber in Jefferson county;

BOB.

A negro man, about thirty five years old, five feet ten or eleven inches high, slender make, he had on and took with him, a broad cloth coat of a mixed drab gray color, with polished steel buttons a short gray colored coat, with colored buttons and a plain, an ditto, new heavier hat, and several white linen shirts, with a variety of other good clothing. He was formerly the property of Mr. John W. Hunt of Lexington, and is probably lurking in the vicinity of that place, or making towards Chillicothe. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure him with all reasonable charge if brought home.

May 28th 1850.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, Va.

June Quarterly Court, 1850.
James McElroy, complainant,
vs.
John Irvine, defendant,
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the facts of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that he appear here on the first Tuesday in August next, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith intended to the defendant, and the papers for two months successively, and published at the Baptist meeting house near Robert Chandler's house Sunday immediately after divine service, and a third copy to be published at the door of the court house in Washington county.

A Copy. Telle.
John Reed C. w. c.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 21, 1850.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN pursuance of the act of Congress, passed on the 1st day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, an act in addition to an act, intitled, an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the Society of the United Brethren, for propagating the Gospel among the heathen," as follows:

1st. All the fractional parts of the quarter townships adjoining to the Indian boundary line of the 1st day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, in said act, except the fractional quarter townships, number four in township number seven of range number twenty; Also, all the fractional parts of the quarter townships adjoining to the river Scioto, except the quarter townships number one and four, in township number one, range number nineteen; the quarter townships number two and three of township number three, in range number nineteen; and the quarter townships number five and four, in township number five, of range number twenty; together with the 50 quarter townships heretofore described, are referred to be located, for the original holders of warrants, grants, or military service, or their heirs, in lots of one undred acres, pursuant to the act above recited.

The following is a description of the 50 quarter townships referred to in the preceding article and which were designated by lot in the presence of the secretary of War, pursuant to the act above recited.

Range.	Township.	Range.	Township.	Range.	Township.
1	1	6	2	10	1
1	2	6	3	10	2
1	3	6	4	10	3
1	4	6	5	10	4
1	5	6	6	10	5
1	6	6	7	10	6
1	7	6	8	10	7
1	8	6	9	10	8
1	9	6	10	10	9
1	10	6	11	10	10
1	11	6	12	10	11
1	12	6	13	10	12
1	13	6	14	10	13
1	14	6	15	10	14
1	15	6	16	10	15
1	16	6	17	10	16
1	17	6	18	10	17
1	18	6	19	10	18
1	19	6	20	10	19
1	20	6	21	10	20
1	21	6	22	10	21
1	22	6	23	10	22
1	23	6	24	10	23
1	24	6	25	10	24
1	25	6	26	10	25
1	26	6	27	10	26
1	27	6	28	10	27
1	28	6	29	10	28
1	29	6	30	10	29
1	30	6	31	10	30
1	31	6	32	10	31
1	32	6	33	10	32
1	33	6	34	10	33
1	34	6	35	10	34
1	35	6	36	10	35
1	36	6	37	10	36
1	37	6	38	10	37
1	38	6	39	10	38
1	39	6	40	10	39
1	40	6	41	10	40
1	41	6	42	10	41
1	42	6	43	10	42
1	43	6	44	10	43
1	44	6	45	10	44
1	45	6	46	10	45
1	46	6	47	10	46
1	47	6	48	10	47
1	48	6	49	10	48
1	49	6	50	10	49

3d. All the lands in each of the above fifty quarter townships, and in the fractional parts of quarter townships before described, have been divided upon the respective plats thereof, as returned by the surveyor general, into as many lots of one hundred acres each, as the quantity of each quarter township or fraction is fitted to contain, and will, in the main, be pointed out and required by the above recited act.

4th. The plots divided as aforesaid into lots of one hundred acres, are deposited in the office of the register of the treasury where the locations are to be made; and upon forwarding the warrants which shall be thus located, patents will be filed in the manner and upon the conditions prescribed by law.

Given under my hand at Philadel., this 21st day and year above recited.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

April 2d.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.
Dan County.
April 1st, 1850.

James Carnick, and Elmer Morgan,
In Chancery.

SATISFACTORY proof being made to this court that the defendant James Carnick is not an inhabitant of this State, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of our November Court next, to answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inferred in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, that another copy be set up on the court house door in this county, and another copy be posted up at all houses of John Athertons some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A Copy. Telle.
Aquila Field, c. q. c.

AN EASY METHOD WITH THE DEISTS.

ALSO
THE TRUTH OF CHRISTIANITY DEMONSTRATED.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.
FOR apprehending, bringing home, or securing in goal, a Malatto Man, named PHIL, formerly the property of John Lewis Esq. of Lexington. He has been caught once or twice, force be left home, and has made his escape—he is lurking about in the neighborhood of this place.

Richard Higgins,
near Lexington.

DANVILLE DISTRICT, Va.
May term, 1850.

Andrew McCafflin, complainant,
vs.
Adam Truxall, Hugh McDermitt and Edward North-croft Callahan, defendants,
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Truxall having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this State; on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that he do appear here on the 3d day of the next August term, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inferred in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, another copy posted up at the court house door, and a third copy published at the Danville meeting house door, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A Copy. Telle.
Willis Green, C. D. D. C.

DANVILLE DISTRICT, Va.
May term, 1850.

Andrew McCafflin, complainant,
vs.
John Truxall and Hugh McDermitt, defendants,
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Truxall having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this State; on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that he do appear here on the 3d day of the next August term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inferred in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, another copy posted up at the court house door, and a third copy published at the Danville meeting house door, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A Copy. Telle.
Willis Green, C. D. D. C.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber are once more requested to discharge their respective accounts. Those who neglect to comply with this notice previous to the 20th of next month, are informed that suits will be commenced against them without discrimination.

March 12, 1850.
Robert Barr.

DANVILLE DISTRICT, Va.
May Term, 1850.

Thomas Kinale Jam, complainant,
vs.
Thomas Kinale Jam, defendant,
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this State; on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that he do appear here on the 30th day of the next August term, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inferred in the Kentucky Gazette, another copy be posted up at the court house door, and a third copy published at the Danville meeting house door, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A Copy. Telle.
Willis Green, C. D. D. C.

JUST PUBLISHED.

And for sale at this office, (by the gross dozen or single.)

A PRIMER.

(On an entire new plan.)

Calculated to TEACH CHILDREN the different founds of all the letters, with more ease to the TEACHER, than any heretofore published.

ALL those who have in their hands, subscription papers for publishing the General Instructor, are requested to forward them to this office, in order to enable the editor to ascertain the number of subscribers to that work, and thereby to determine whether it will be printed.

TO be held by public sale, on the next Fayette court day, at the court house door, in Lexington, for ready cash, the following articles, viz: a Sp. Glass, a box of Snows' Mirror, color Paints, a pair of brass Candlesticks, a set of Redd Bed Curtains, a lady's Fan & Case, and an Office Paper; as also the following books, viz: Lewis's Philosophical Commerce of Arts, Bergsman's Philosophy's Chemistry, Hutton on the Weather, and Pricely on Perspective.

2w
July 9th, 1850.

FOR SALE.

ONE half of my lands of the Millerburg Lead mine, now in complete order for working 20 hands to an advantage, which will from the most accurate calculation, produce from 40 to 50,000 weight of lead; any person disposed to engage in the above business, by applying to the subscriber, will be accommodated with the above offered proportion or a smaller part, and I make no doubt will be found an experiment to equal his expectations.

Benjamin Elliott.
Millerburg, 10th July, 1850.

STOLEN last night from the subscriber living near Bryan's Station, a bay mare, a year old, light brindle, upwards of 15 hands high, dark brindle, a number of scars on the rump occasioned by the bite of a horse, and her feet a little chafed with the nears her hoofs much chafed, and a pair of red and white natural trotter; and walks fast, it is branded on the near jaw, shoulder and buttock K, whoever delivered said mare to the subscriber shall be handsomely rewarded, besides what the law allows.

John Rogers.
July 10th, 1850.